

# 100,000 Vouch for Model 90



**Overland**  
TRADE MARK REG.  
The Thrift Car

**Economical Because of What You Get and Save**

THE wisdom of getting an Overland Model 90—which means the complete satisfaction and economy of this beautiful five passenger car—is proved 100,000 times.

What better guarantee of value could you ask? There are five main reasons for this car's tremendous success:

Its appearance is completely in its favor. Its big-car stylish design and proper color scheme command admiration.

Its capacity for continued performance makes it efficient while its manner of performance makes it easy and enjoyable to drive.

It affords maximum comfort; wide seats, ample leg room, deep upholstery, spacious interior, rear cantilever springs and large tires. Always available, no matter where you drive, is expert Overland service.

Viewed in the light of what you get and what you save, its price is remarkably moderate.

Model 90 Touring Car \$895-f.o.b. Toledo  
Price subject to change without notice.

Five Points of Overland Superiority:

W. T. & A. J. GREGORY, Dealers, Lancaster, S. C.

**Appearance - Performance - Comfort - Service - Price**

## DE HAVILAND AIRPLANES SUCCESSFUL IN FLIGHT

Carrying Out First Reconnaissance Flight of American Built Machines Behind German Lines.

Washington, Aug. 19.—General Pershing has advised the war department that early in August a complete squadron of 18 De Haviland four airplanes, built in the United States, and equipped with liberty motors, successfully carried out the first reconnaissance flight of American built machines behind German lines.

In making this announcement Secretary Baker said that Brigadier General Foulis of the American air service led the expedition. This was the first report from General Pershing on the performance of American built De Havilands to be made public.

Secretary Baker said his advice contained no other information regarding the flight except that Lieutenant Blair Thaw also was on the trip. The time and place of the flight, Mr. Baker considered it advisable to withhold.

The announcement was considered by officers as setting at rest rumors that the De Haviland machines were not a success and also showing that the liberty motors have now proven themselves in actual war conditions.

## CONDITION OF WOUNDED WILL BE MADE KNOWN

Plan to Make Information Concerning Wounded Men Overseas Instantly Available to Relatives.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Exact information concerning wounded and sick American soldiers admitted to hospitals overseas will be made immediately available to relatives or friends of the men under a plan being worked out at the war department.

Secretary Baker said he had visited the office of Surgeon General Gorgas, to look into the daily reports from the hospitals with a view to having them carded, catalogued and tabulated so that the most instant information can be given to all inquiries.

The hospitals records, Mr. Baker said, will be brought here weekly by

courier from France and thus it will be possible to give the exact nature of the wound or the disease from which the men are suffering. The information will be available through the adjutant general.

The task of installing the system will be a big one, but the war secretary believes the information should be available for in thousands of cases it will relieve unnecessary distress and doubt which follows appearance of the names of the men on casualty lists as wounded degree undetermined or severely.

## SEVERAL CAMPS TO BE GREATLY ENLARGED

Field Artillery Firing Center to Be Established at Camp Jackson.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Plans for enlargement of several of the big training camps were announced by the army general staff. Officers' training schools with tent accommodations at Camp Lee, Va.; Gordon, Ga., and Pike, Ark., are to be given permanent housing at a cost of two million dollars each.

Field artillery firing centers are to be located at Fayetteville, N. C.; Camp Jackson, S. C.; West Point, Ky., with six brigades of artillery located at each, except Camp Jackson, which will have four.

Camp Hancock, Ga., designated as a center for the training of machine gunners, will be enlarged to accommodate between 56,000 and 60,000 men. An officers' training school, housed in tents there now, will be given barracks and quarters, the total cost of the new work being about two million dollars.

The capacity of Camp Grant, Ill., which has been created an infantry replacement cantonment, will be increased from 42,000 to 60,000 men.

## ONE SHORT MONTH HAS WROUGHT GREAT CHANGE

Within the Month Enemy Who Was at Gates of Amiens and Rheims Has Been Soundly Beaten.

Paris, Aug. 19.—Just four weeks ago Friday the residents of Paris were awakened by the sounds of such a cannonade as they never had heard before. It was General Mangin's "counter-preparation" against the great German attack which the

## A BOX FROM HOME



Drawn by Gaar Williams, Division of Pictorial Publicity.

Food savings of millions of Americans during our first year of war enabled this government to send enormous food shipments abroad for our fighting forces and the Allied nations. Our savings in cereals—out of a short crop—amounted to 154,900,000 bushels; all of which was shipped to Europe. We increased our meat and fat shipments 844,600,000 pounds. This was America's "box from home" to our army abroad and the civilians and military forces of the Allied nations.

enemy believed was to bring him to the gates of Paris.

In phrases tempered with joy the morning newspapers outline the great change that one short month has brought. The enemy, who was at the gates of Amiens, Rheims and Champagne has been soundly beaten and out-generalled at every point and initiative has been wrung from him by the military genius of Marshal Foch. The German high command, it is said, has transferred the direction of operations to General von Boehn, a specialist in retreats.

Allied troops, among whom the Americans have borne a creditable part, have captured 73,000 and more

than 1,700 guns. This is a greater number than the allies have taken in four weeks since the beginning of the war.

### Preferred Two Halves.

The teacher had been explaining fractions to her class. When she had discussed the subject at length, wishing to see how much light had been shed, she inquired, "Now, Bobbie, which would you rather have, one apple of two halves?"

"The little chap promptly replied, 'Two halves.'"

"Oh, Bobbie," exclaimed the young woman, a little disappointedly, "that would you prefer two halves?" "Because then I could paper just wormy."

## SHARE OUR SUGAR WITH THE ALLIES

British Get Two Pounds a Month. French Pound and Half, Italians One Pound.

### GERMAN SUPPLY PLENTIFUL

All Nations Permit Use of Sweetening for Home Preserving Purposes.

pounds a month per person is equitable when compared with the sugar ration enforced by rigid governmental order in England, France and Italy, nations with which we are sharing sugar.

Each Allied nation—in the matter of sugar consumption—is sharing on nearest possible equal terms the hardships imposed by greatly altered conditions in the world sugar situation.

Formerly classed as a luxury, sugar is now a war time essential. The fair and just division of this essential is in the hands of the various Allied food controllers.

The United States Food Administration has asked this nation to observe a voluntary sugar ration of two pounds per person a month.

In the other countries at war with Germany sugar is one of the scarce articles on every menu—whether in the households of both rich and poor, or in the hotels.

England today has a sugar ration of two pounds per month per person. In France the ration is a pound and a half and in Italy it is one pound a month. And the prices in allied countries are from two to three times as high as in America.

If you go to a hotel in England or France these days and order tea or coffee they serve absolutely no sugar with it. If you want sugar you must bring it with you.

In England it is allowable to use one-seventh of an ounce of sugar in the preparation of each luncheon. In France many persons carry little saccharine tablets about with them for use in hotels and in England rich and poor must take their sugar with them if they wish to have sweetened tea while visiting friends.

Before the war started France had 625,000 acres devoted to sugar production. By 1917 the French sugar acreage had decreased to 180,000 acres. Today the French man or woman with a sugar card has no assurance whatever that he or she will be able to actually buy sugar. To buy it, one must first find it.

Italy Has "State Sugar." Especially drastic regulations govern the use of sugar in Italy. Its manufacture, distribution and sale are closely controlled, and in part actually taken over by the state.

Saccharine is permitted to be sold and used as a substitute for sugar and the government manufactures a mixture of saccharine and sugar called "State Sugar," which is largely used.

German Sugar Ration Adequate. Germany, before the war, produced a great surplus of sugar and exported large quantities. Today the Germans have virtually gone out of the export business, but have plenty of cheap sugar for home use.

Wholesale prices prevalent in the Allied nations, according to information received by the United States Food Administration are as follows: England, 10 cents a pound; France, 12 cents; Italy, 26 cents.